

# Marshall County Republican.

JOHN MILLIKAN, Editor and Publisher.

PLYMOUTH, MARSHALL COUNTY, IND., SEPTEMBER 18, 1873.

Vol. XVII—No. 45.

## Business Directory.

### ATTORNEYS.

**CORBIN & CHANEY.**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Will practice in Marshall and adjoining Counties, in every Court when called upon. All business promptly attended to. Office in Corbin's block, second floor, Plymouth, Ind. aug-17

**P. O. JONES.**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Plymouth, Ind. Graduate of Bloomington Law School, will attend to such business as may be entrusted to him, with promptness and fidelity. Office at present with C. H. Reeve. VI-223-2mo.

**AMASA JOHNSON.**  
NOTARY Public, Attorney, Counselor at Law, Authorized War Claims Agent, Plymouth, Ind. Special attention given to the settlement of Estates, Conveyancing, and the collection of Soldiers' Claims for Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all other War Claims. Office on Michigan street, over Buck & Toan's Hardware Store. [341]

**R. D. LOGAN.**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Post Office Building, over Buckers Store, Plymouth, Ind. Collections a specialty. [341]

**ED. S. FISH.**  
Attorney at Law,  
Justice of the Peace, and Insurance Agent,  
OVER the Post Office, in Kendall's Block, Plymouth, Ind. [341]

**CARD.**  
**O. MULLMAN.**  
Attorney at Law, Real Estate, and Collecting Agent,  
BNOX, STARK CO., INDIANA

**WILL PRACTICE** in all the Courts of Stark, Marshall and Kosciusko Counties. The payment of non-residence taxes promptly attended to. [341]

**M. A. O. PACKARD.**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Room No. 1, Barclay Block, Plymouth, Marshall county, Ind. [341]

**JOHN S. BENDER.**  
NOTARY Public, attorney at law, and War claim agent. Office—Bancroft block, Plymouth, Ind. [341]

**C. & A. B. CAPRON.**  
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS, Real Estate and Collecting Agents, Plymouth, Ind., are practicing in the law courts of Marshall and adjoining counties, and give prompt attention to all legal business entrusted to them. Licensed collecting agents for Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan. Particular attention given to the settlement of decedent's estates and guardianships, deeds, mortgages, and other contracts drawn up and acknowledged in proper form. Office, Brown's Block up stairs. [341]

**J. C. OSBORNE.** W. S. HESS, NOTARY PUBLIC  
**OSBORNE & HESS.**  
ATTORNEYS at law, will attend promptly to all professional business entrusted to them. Particular attention given to real estate business, titles examined and cleared. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office on Michigan street a few doors north of the Parker House, Plymouth, Ind. [341]

**J. O. & S. D. PARKS.**  
ATTORNEYS, Counselors at Law, Notaries, Public and Authorized War Claims Agents, Bourbon Ind. Special attention given to the settlement of Estates, Conveyancing, and the collection of Soldiers' Claims for Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay and all other War Claims. [341]

### PHYSICIANS.

**Dr. J. A. DUNLAP.**  
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the people of Plymouth and vicinity. Night calls in town or country promptly attended. Charges reasonable. Office in Corbin's block. mar13-2mo

**Mrs. Dr. E. W. Dunlap & C. C. Burr**  
OPERATIVE & MECHANICAL DENTISTS.  
Insert artificial teeth upon any of the bases known to the dental profession, and perform all operations on the mouth and teeth. An anesthetic applied to the gums before extraction, which greatly relieves the pain of the operation. Office in Corbin's block. mar13-2mo.

**H. C. FRENCH, M. D.**  
ELECTRIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, (late Professor of Physiology in the Bennett Medical College, Chicago) and Ex-Surgeon of the U. S. Army, has permanently located in Hobart's new Building, on Lafayette street, Plymouth, Indiana, for the purpose of practicing Medicine and Surgery in accordance with the principles of modern medicine. Special attention to Chronic diseases and Surgery. Medicines supplied in all cases. Consulting in office. Office hours 9 to 12 o'clock, a. m., and 2 to 4 o'clock p. m. [341]

**W. JACOB, M. D.**  
PHYSICIAN AND OPERATIVE SURGEON,  
Treats all diseases according to the most improved and scientific plans.  
Special attention given to Chronic Diseases, Diseases of Femur, Dislocations, etc., and perform all operations in Surgery. Night calls in town or country promptly attended. Office and residence on Michigan street, third door south of the Parker House, nearly opposite the Bank, Plymouth, Ind. 15-4

**A. C. MATCHETTE, M. D.** S. FRANCE, M. D.  
**DRS. MATCHETTE & FRANCE.**  
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS, BOURBON, IND.  
The doctors request their patrons to call early in the day to insure prompt attention to patients in the country. Special attention given to chronic diseases and operative surgery. Office always open and one doctor in constant attendance.—no-10.

**DR. J. S. LELAND.**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Argos, Indiana, attends to all calls promptly. [341]

**T. A. BORTON, M. D.**  
HAS removed to his new residence, one door south of his former dwelling, on the east side of Michigan street, where he may be found and consulted professionally. [341]

**A. O. BORTON.**  
DENTIST. Office 52 story Post Office Building. Teeth extracted without pain, by the use of Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas. Extract from one tooth to a full set, so cheap that the work of one can all get them. Office open all day except Mondays and Tuesdays. [341]

**G. R. REYNOLDS, M. D.**  
REGULAR PHYSICIAN and Operative Surgeon, of- fers his professional services to the citizens of Plymouth and surrounding country. In addition to the treatment of diseases common to the country, special attention will be given to Surgery, the treatment of surgical diseases of females. Night calls in town and country promptly attended to. Charges reasonable. Office and residence on west side of Michigan street, three doors north of the bank, Plymouth, Ind. [341]

**C. L. BRINK.**  
PLYMOUTH, IND.  
PROPRIETOR OF THE PLYMOUTH LUMBER MILL, and dealer in Lumber, Lath, Walnut Bed Stuffs, &c., South of the P. & W. & C. R. R., also, manufacturer of McVillage, Brackets, and Scroll work of all kinds and patterns, at prices more than 50 per cent below the Chicago and Milwaukee rates. And

## Business Directory.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**MCCURDY HOUSE.**  
SOUTH side P. Ft. & C. R. W., Wabash, Ind. Frank McCurdy, Proprietor. Convenient and extensive accommodations. [341]

### Meat Market.

**HOBART & TRESS.** at his old STAND, East side of Michigan St., South of the PARKER HOUSE, supplies his customers with Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, &c. Also, Smoked Hams, Pickled Pork of the best quality. May 22 '73-1y.

### A. C. PERRY, Clairvoyant Physician.

The most remarkable and wonderful tests given to those who will consult him.  
Diseases Diagnosed Without Seeing the Patient.

Persons from a distance enclose lock of hair, address, sex, and stamp. A true and accurate description is not given in every case, the money will be refunded.  
Terms—\$2 for diagnosis; \$1 for first prescription and medicine.  
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M., room S, Sherman's block; from 12 M. to 4 P. M. at residence, cor. 9th and Wabash-sts. Michigan City, Ind.  
Mr. Robert Nell, of this city, is acting as agent for Mr. Perry, and persons desiring any information in regard to the above notice can get it, by calling on him at his residence.

### EXCHANGE BANK OF BUCK & TOAN, PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

**WE BUY AND SELL FOREIGN** and Domestic Exchange.  
We receive Deposits payable on demand, and make collections in any part of the United States and Europe.

We issue Letters of Credit and draw drafts direct on our correspondents in over 150 cities in Europe.

**OFFICE IN OUR HARDWARE** Store, No. 9 Michigan st. July 20th

### NEW LIVERY STABLE.

**A. C. THOMPSON'S LIVERY.**  
Feed and Sale Stable,  
At the Old Buckeye Stand, near Parker House, PLYMOUTH, IND.

Horses, Carriages, and Steeds to Let.  
And Horses boarded on reasonable terms. [341]

### NEW Boot & Shoe Shop Opened!

**E. P. MOREHOUSE.**  
BOOT & SHOE MAKER.  
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Plymouth and vicinity, that he is prepared to make and mend BOOTS & SHOES on short notice, and in the most neat and durable manner. REMEMBER THE PLACE, Over Hawley's Boot and Shoe Store. PLYMOUTH, IND. April 24th '73

### J. R. LOSEY, AGENT FOR THE ELGIN WATCH!!

**ELGIN WATCH!!**  
I will sell a genuine Elgin Watch, with four oz. silver case, and gold joints, for \$25. All repairing warranted. J. R. LOSEY. June 25-1y.

**What I Know About Trimming**  
Since the days of our grandmothers, there has never been such a rage for trimmings upon ladies' dresses and suits as this year, and the most popular is the so called French fold, made from bias material, put upon the dress in a variety of styles. To trim dresses at the present day without the various Sewing Machine attachments would be an impossibility.

A young man in Chicago has just invented an improvement for all Sewing Machines, with which to put on the fold as fast and as easily as an ordinary hem can be made. The same implement is also a practical Binder and good Hemmer. It is being made and sold by the Leslie Ruffer Company, and is a valuable addition to the Sewing Machine. It is called Koning's French Trimmer, and will be sold by all Sewing Machine Agents.

## EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

### THE KINDERGARTEN.

The signification of Kindergarten is *Children's Garden*. The system first originated in the city of Prague some forty five years ago, and now prevails to a greater or less extent all over Germany and many adjacent provinces. The greatest difficulty attending it, is the difficulty in obtaining suitable teachers. In some if not most of the larger cities of Germany, are schools for the special training of teachers for the Kindergarten, and from which they receive a diploma when the required degree of efficiency is acquired. In addition to the fitness requisite, which one may obtain by study, the Kindergarten teacher must possess positive love for children, tact, a little dramatic talent, be able to sing, and possess a great deal of imagination and inventive talent. The object of the system is to develop the child's mind in the most delightful way possible, to cultivate and develop every sense, without weariness to either mind or body. I remember when attending the Kindergarten (although at that time, but five years of age) it consisted of several grades, but the lowest grade consisted of about thirty or forty boys and girls, from three to eight years of age. Illustrated most thoroughly the peculiarity of the system. The Kindergarten is conducted upon the same principle, that it was forty-five years ago, with a great many improvements, and better facilities. The teacher is regarded by the little ones as a sort of a relative, and they set off for school: the first time to see a new "Aunt," as the teachers are called. The morning session is from nine until twelve, the afternoon from two until four. When practicable the school is held in a garden under the trees. The children carry a morning lunch with them, and at half past ten it is given to them by the teacher, they meantime keeping their seats until it is eaten. It is called breakfast, and ten minutes, perhaps, is devoted to it. They are taught neither to write, read, nor spell, and the programme of one day is quite unlike that of the next. They sit on long benches with a back that turns both ways; the desk in front of them is marked off in squares, checkerboard fashion. Some of the exercises of the morning consist in building. A small square box, containing oblong wooden blocks, is placed in front of each child; the teacher takes another, and with the blocks build a house which serves as a model. When each child has perfectly imitated it, the teacher will arrange them in another way, and so on until she has given them a half dozen different models when she will put the blocks back into the box, and each child do the same with theirs; the boxes will then be gathered and each one furnished with a set of sticks, three or four inches long, and of the size of a knitting needle. These the teacher will arrange in various forms, some so difficult that it will require a nice discrimination on the part of the children to imitate. Every quarter or half hour they sing, usually something like a small opera, which they act. The songs are all descriptive, and the children go through in motion the work of the kitchen, the farm-yard, the grain fields, the entertainments of the salon, etc. Now and then one will take the place of the teacher and direct the exercises, lead in the singing, or call for a series of movements of the fingers, hands or arms. It is delightful to see a child of four or five years filling the office of leader in a natural unembarrassed way. There is also some plays in which a little dancing is introduced, when boys will be taught gallop, and the girls gracefully of manner.

They are also taught drawing by making the outlines of things in paper by pin holes. When they have outlined a flower or animal well, they trace it with colored thread or worsted. They make paper baskets, and cut out models from paper. There are stuffed animals in glass cases from which they are taught natural history, the teacher, in a simple, story-like way, telling them all about the habits of the animals. During the morning the director of the school generally comes in and has a long talk with the children, about a picture hanging on the wall, and it will astonish any one to see the quickness of observation that is displayed by the little ones, for instance the picture may be a colored harvest scene, with men, wagons, horses, trees full of fruit, a village with church spires in the distance, etc. One thing in the picture suggests another; the wagon leads to wood and iron, the fruit to seasons, the horses to animals, so that the children will learn something each time of the common every day things in Nature, which half the people in the world never know, because they are never taught to think, or to observe. How many people are there who can draw a straight line, tell if a picture hangs straight, draw the outline of a table, tell the habits of a bear or a horse, know how to use their hands and fingers skillfully, distinguish colors or the harmony of colors, or give really, a creditable description of any object? There are people who can

of Lights," which is all darkness—but who cannot, to save their souls, fold a letter properly, tie a cravat, do up a paper of rice, or part their hair straight. A week of Kinder-Garten hand and eye training, in their childhood would have remedied all that. Reading is taught by object lessons, spelling is taught by sounds. In drawing, the method is novel. Each pupil is provided with a book like a copy-book, the pages of which are covered with tiny dots or stars, at regular intervals, which serves to guide the eye. In the upper left hand corner of the page, the teacher makes a design, more or less complicated, which the pupil duplicates all over the page, finishing with care and delicacy, so that the page when done, would serve as a model for a design in tapestry, chintz, wall-paper, or other articles. As the children progress, they form their own designs, skill and freedom in the use of the pencil is acquired, and drawing becomes for them, a practical accomplishment. More anon.

### Patrons of Husbandry.

Patrons are benefited in three ways, namely: intellectually, socially and in business.

Intellectually, they have the association in the Grange room, wherein they discuss all questions which relate to their interest or welfare, and essays, lectures, magazines and other publications treating of the principles that govern their operations in the field, orchard and garden, and the benefit of a select library. It is there that they make their wants known, and discuss the various methods by which they may secure their wishes.

Socially they have the advantage of meeting each other in a closer intimacy, strengthened by bonds of fraternal love, of taking part together at the same feast, held once a month. The ladies of the Order supplying a beautiful repast of the good things of this life, whereby pleasing and lasting acquaintance are formed, and unbounded confidence prevails, and they study the good of all.

In business, we can mention systematic arrangements for procuring and disseminating in the most expeditious manner, information relative to crops, demand and supply, prices, markets, and transportation throughout the country, and for the establishment of depots for the sale of special or general products in the cities. Also, for the purchase and exchange of stocks, seeds, and desired varieties of plants and trees, and for the purpose of procuring help at home or from abroad, and situations for persons seeking employment; also, for ascertaining and testing the merits of newly invented farming implements, and those not in general use, and for detecting and exposing those that are unworthy, and for protecting by all available means, the farming interest from fraud and deception of any kind.

Combined co-operation and common benefit. In a word, the Order proposes to accomplish by combination what an individual cannot do. It is not a speculative Order, it is composed of operative farmers, and it will uplift and protect the class of which it is constituted.

**GROWTH OF ELKHART.**—The improvements in Elkhart for the past year, foot up very respectably. The Review puts them down as follows: The little cities along the St. Joseph River are all giving evidence of prosperity. "Dwelling-houses erected the past twelve months, 173. Value of the same, \$159,565. Of these, 161 are frame dwellings, and 12 brick. Manufactories and shops, 8. Cost of same, \$111,600. Business houses completed and under way, 9. Cost, \$28,300. Besides these are two churches, one \$4,000 and the other \$1,800, a school-house, \$10,000, and outlays for improvements amounting in all to \$31,040. These figures nearly aggregate \$350,000, or an average daily expenditure, Sundays included, of little less than \$1,000."

**—HOW TO GET A SPLENDID YOUNG PEOPLE'S PERIODICAL AND TWO LOVELY LANDSCAPE CHROMOS—**Any one paying us \$2.50 will be credited payment for one year's subscription to the Plymouth REPUBLICAN, and receive the *Young Folks' Reader* one year (commencing any time), and also two lovely chromos of Western American scenery, "Morning on the Mississippi," and "Sunset on Sierras," (copies of paintings by Streight,) mounted and varnished ready for framing, sent post-paid without additional charge. The *Young Folks' Reader* is \$1.50 per year with the two chromos as a gift to each subscriber. It is published by H. N. F. Lewis, also publisher of the *Western Rural*, at Chicago.

The South Bend, Mishawaka and LaPorte papers, publish the following paragraph: Very Rev. Father General E. Sorin, has arrived home from France, and is in excellent health. He brought with him a large number of young men for the novitiate. It seems to us that they are piling the titles on Father Sorin pretty lavishly, for

## Shall I Buy East or West?

BY PROF. J. D. BUTLER.

**LINCOLN, CAPITAL OF NEBRASKA.**  
"More than twenty years ago, an English colony came into Stafford, Genesee County, N. Y., and bought some of the farms. They paid as high as \$50 per acre. The persons who sold went west, and many of them located on government land at \$1.25 per acre. To-day the profits are larger on the Genesee investments than on those made in the west. Many of the farms for which \$50 per acre was paid would sell for \$150 per acre, &c."—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*.

Where in the west could those who sold out in Stafford go without finding lands rising faster than that?  
Did they take up farms in Iowa? The average rise in land value of farms there in the score of years ending with 1870, was much more than is claimed by Staffordians, namely: three hundred and twenty-one per cent, and the average value per acre was \$25.26, though most of them had been bought since 1850, and often for less than for more than one single dollar.

Where then did the wanderers from Stafford settle? Was it in Nebraska? Then it would have been still harder for them to make worse investments than the English did who had bought them out. At a meeting of the American Institute Farmers Club, Feb. 17, 1873, one J. Sterling Morton stated that in 1854, he pre-empted 160 acres near Nebraska City for \$200 just what four acres in Stafford had lately sold for; and that he had been offered \$200 an acre for an unimproved portion of the same land.

But perhaps the Staffordians were among the Nebraska homesteaders, 12,344 of whom had filed their claims in Lincoln alone previous to the last New Year's. But then they obtained farms of 80 or 160 acres apiece,—each whole farm costing less than half as much as they sold every acre of their old farms for. But all land in Nebraska farms was valued in 1870 at 14.58 an acre.

The more I think of the Staffordians, the more I am puzzled as to where in the wide west I shall think of their local habitation. They remind me of the letter the postmaster knew not what to do with, when he read "John Smith, Valley of the Mississippi." When I perceive that the average valuation of each farming acre while rising in Genesee County one hundred and two per cent, and in New York at large from \$29 in 1859 to \$71.35 in 1870, has risen throughout Illinois from \$7.98 to \$35.35, in Iowa from \$6 to \$25.26, and in Nebraska from nothing at all to \$14.28 I cannot fail to echo Genesee's slogan, "Go West!" I cannot wonder that of the only ten States which have each more than 200,000 foreign immigrants, seven lie west of the Alleghenies, and that three times as many native Americans who had their birth near the Atlantic, rise to a higher plane beyond the Mississippi.

The only hint I wish to give to an European just landed, and urged to buy on the Atlantic slope, is: "Find out the real reason the Eastern farmer wishes to sell." In nine cases out of ten it is because he counts himself to go West. But why be content with his belongings,—a sort of last year's bird's nest? Go your- self where he longs to go, and will go as soon as he is as free as you are. He is Esop's fox at the bottom of a well, coaxing goats and donkeys to jump in that he may jump on their backs, horns and ears, so as to get out himself! Mother Goose sings: "There was an old fellow who lived in his skin, When he pops out do you pop in." But his slough will prove a poor fit; keep your own skin, and go where you can fashion all surroundings to your mind!

### A Minister Indicted for Forgery.

**TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 14.**—The Rev. Parker Milligan, pastor of the United Brethren Church of this city, and member of the Common Council for the Second Ward, has been indicted by the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court on the charge of forgery. It is alleged that he forged the name of a prominent citizen, recently deceased, to a receipt for the sum of \$180. Mr. Milligan is a man of property, and supposed to be worth \$60,000 or more, and the smallness of the amount of the alleged forgery excites much surprise. His friends express entire confidence in his innocence, and believe he will be promptly acquitted. Mr. Milligan was absent from the city when the indictment was found, and he returned yesterday. To-day he officiated in his pulpit with his usual serenity, and made no allusion to the charge against him. The affair has caused much excitement.

### A Reason for All of It.

(From the South Bend Tribune.)  
It is safe to say that the growth of South Bend, this year, in the matter of good and substantial dwellings, and increase of permanent population, greatly exceeds that of any year in its history. This is certainly a very encouraging fact, and if our people so will, it is only a small beginning of what we may see each year for the next decade. The planting of manufacturing establishments will do the business, and these industries should be encouraged until the clatter of machinery is heard all over the city, and our people are sending waves of their own make to every part of the land.

—Some villain cut and mutilated the udder of a cow at Mishawaka, the other night to such an extent that the poor animal had to be killed in the morning to put her out of her misery.  
—There has been scarcely any rain in Greene County for the past six weeks. The pastures are burned up, and the farmers are not able to commence their fall plowing on account of the extreme dryness.  
—There is a wild grape vine in Pike County, that measures three feet five and a half inches in circumference one foot from the ground. It runs to the top of a tree about sixty feet high, and completely

## GOSSIP OF THE GRANGE.

—The Grange organization is spreading rapidly in Virginia.  
—Granges are about to be organized throughout New York State.  
—Tennessee reports an increase of eighteen Granges on the 23d ultimo.  
—A Grange of Patrons of Husbandry has been organized in Boston.  
—Seventeen new Granges have been organized in Ohio since our last report.  
—Georgia has now 111 Granges, showing an increase of twenty-five in two weeks.

—There were 105 Granges organized in Missouri between the 9th and 23d of August.  
—The Granges propose to bury old political differences, with the farmers as principal mourners.

—A meeting of the representatives of the Wisconsin Granges was held at Wextown on August 26th.

—Official returns state the number of Granges to be 5,220 and increasing at the rate of twenty-five per day.

—The Patrons of Husbandry have organized a Woolen Factory Association at Dakota, Iowa, with \$30,000 capital.

—A special effort is being made to establish Granges in all the grain ports of the Atlantic Coast where they do not now exist.

—There was a festive gathering of farmers at Hickman's Mills, Me., on the 23d of August, to participate in a basket-picnic.

—The Grangers of Granville, Ga., went to the residence of Captain Shuttler, a sick member, and did his threshing for him.

—The Pella Blade tells of a man who says that "one can't become a Granger unless he has at least done one fair day's work in his life."

—The Franklin County (Vt.) Grangers have purchased corn by the car-load, at a discount of twelve cents a bushel from prevailing prices.

—The women of Wetzel county, West Va., have formed a Grange to prevent their husbands from visiting the grass-widows in that section.

—A meeting for the purpose of organizing a County Association was held at Syracuse, Neb., on August 16th and 17th. Nineteen Granges were represented.

—Three new Granges are reported in Tennessee, with the following Masters: Union Hill, W. F. Summers; Stanton Camp, I. N. Guthrie; Bethel, M. J. Hassell.

—The Napa (Cal.) Grange evinced their enthusiasm and liberality by voting from their treasury \$1,400 to defray the expenses of the recent State Grange held in that place.

—An old lady from the country, with six unmarried daughters, went into Augusta, Ga., the other day, hunting the Patrons of Husbandry. She meant business.

—The Patrons of Husbandry are said to have borrowed much of their ritual from the Masonic and other secret orders. They missed it there. "Borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry."

—Wm. Saunders, Superintendent of the Government Propagating Gardens, and founder of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, is dangerously ill at Washington with bilious fever.

—A. H. Stephens says he is looking forward to the new movement of the Patrons of Husbandry with much interest and anxiety, and expects incalculable good will result to the people from this movement.

—A grand mass State Convention of the Patrons of Husbandry is to be held at National Park, Kalamazoo, Mich. Friday, October 3, 1873 under the direction of the officers of the Michigan State Grange.

—An immense meeting of Grangers and veterans of the Mexican war was held at Sweet Springs, near Brownsville, Mo., on the 27th ultimo. Nearly 15,000 people were present, many of whom came from a great distance.

—The gathering of the Grangers at Davenport, Iowa, two or three days ago, was very large. "Without a doubt," says the Gazette, "it was the grandest gathering of farmers, farmers' wives, daughters and sons ever known in Iowa."

—Mr. D. W. Adams, the Master of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, is reported as having said recently to Iowa farmers: "The Patrons propose to educate and discipline their members until they can dispense with leaders and lead themselves."

—The Grand Jury at Terre Haute, ignored the 9 o'clock feature of the Baxter Temperance Law, on the ground that it was altogether too arbitrary.

—Miss Mollie Clem, of Terre Haute, has sued the Hon. J. M. Pierce for breach of promise of marriage. She estimates the value of the damage sustained by her lacerated feelings at \$3,000.

—The postal delivery system goes into